

URBAN DISTRICT OF
CHERTSEY



**ANNUAL
REPORT**



OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1963


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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

July, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of Chertsey Urban District during 1963.

The population at mid-year 1963 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 42,720, an increase of 930 on that of 1962. As the excess of births over deaths was 475 it would appear there has been an inward migration of 455 people to the district. At 17.31 the corrected birth-rate was surprisingly a little lower than that for England and Wales. Once again the death-rate of 11.10 and infant mortality rate of 13.79 were considerably lower than the national rates and the maternal mortality rate was nil.

It is exceptional for statistics to show great changes from year to year but how vastly different the picture is when compared with the figures of the last century. I have recently been reading the 1879 report of the Medical Officer of Chertsey Rural Sanitary Authority which comprised Addlestone, other parts of Chertsey, Chobham, Hersham, Oatlands, Walton, Pyrford, Weybridge, Bisley, Byfleet, Horsell and Windlesham, with a total population of 26,300. The birth-rate was 31.4 and the death-rate 14.5. Much of the report is confined to outbreaks of infectious diseases. It is interesting to note that the first page shows the number of deaths from each infectious disease, those amongst paupers being separated from other classes. There were 3 deaths from smallpox, 14 from scarlet fever, 74 from diphtheria and 14 from typhoid fever. The report gives a detailed account of an outbreak of diphtheria at Princess Mary's Village Homes, Addlestone, involving 48 children and adults and of the unsuccessful efforts made to find the cause, which was thought to have been milk. That was eighty-five years ago and the Medical Officer of Health lived at Clapham Common. Whether he came down by train or horse is a matter for conjecture.

The early part of 1963 will be remembered for a widespread outbreak of gastro-enteritis. A large part of South Eastern England was affected. As it happened during a very cold spell which was accompanied by substantial falls of snow some people were quick to lay the blame on water. Whole families were affected but no causative organism or virus was isolated and the mystery remains unsolved.

In March typhoid fever made an appearance in Surrey and was quickly followed by other cases all over Britain and Europe. This infection was contracted in Zermatt, Switzerland, and although no cases occurred in Chertsey Urban District the health department were alerted in regard to any secondary cases. This disease is more prevalent in certain parts of Europe than the public realise. Indeed, I think the Ministry of Health have in the past closed their eyes to it. The World Health Organization figures for 1957 show the number of cases of typhoid fever to be 10,041 in Spain, 18,141 in Italy, 3,167 in France, 125 in England, 3,388 in Yugoslavia and 2,001 in West Germany. It must be remembered $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 per cent of these cases will become permanent carriers. What steps are taken in countries such as Italy and Spain which attract large numbers of tourists to prevent any of these carriers obtaining work handling food and drinks? Continental holidays are now within reach of everyone and as large numbers of school parties visit these countries during their vacation periods we must be increasingly aware of the danger of imported typhoid. T.A.B. vaccination is advisable for all proceeding to Italy and Spain. It must be emphasised that vaccination must be completed well in advance of the holiday period.

Fluoridation of the public water supply was approved in principle by the Council. How long it will be before this excellent preventive measure for dental caries is applied is anyone's guess. It is amazing how the obstructive methods of a few cranks can delay our progress towards better health.

The ambulance records of admissions to hospital of accidents in the home indicate that about 20 to 25 per cent of these are due to overdose of drugs. In the past one has heard criticism of tablets and capsules being of very bright colours and attractive to children but it is interesting to note the majority of these admissions have been adults.

Your Council together with the other District Councils in North West Surrey and the County Council jointly operate a Mini van service, which has proved extremely useful for the transport of specimens to the laboratory and other odd jobs.

In conclusion, I would like to acknowledge the help I have received from the Health Department throughout the year. We are also most grateful for the continued close liaison with general practitioners and hospital staff. I should also like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and guidance at all times, both in Committee and outside it.

E. M. HAMILTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. M. HAMILTON, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(also acts as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer for the North-Western Division, Surrey County Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. H. BIRCH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

J. R. GREIG, M.A.P.H.I. (Deputy Chief).

T. N. DARRAUGH, M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspector and the Certificates of the Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and as a Smoke Inspector.

Mr. J. R. Greig and Mr. T. N. Darraugh both hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. In addition, Mr. Darraugh holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as a Smoke Inspector.

Pests Officer:

G. A. SHERRIFFS.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

Office of the Public Health Inspector:

Mrs. A. M. STOKER.

Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices,
Weybridge.

Tel.: Weybridge 43811.
(Home: Byfleet 42915)

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	9,983
Estimated resident population mid-year 1963 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	42,720
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books ...	10,546
Rateable Value	£1,659,587
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	£6,702

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

1. Public Health Committee.
2. Housing (General) Committee.
3. Housing (Tenants) Committee.
4. Special (Public Relations) Committee.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	420	416	836
Illegitimate	11	23	34
	431	439	870
Rate per 1,000 population			20.37
Rate per 1,000 population (after correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)			17.31
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)			3.91
Stillbirths:			
Number			13
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			14.72
Total Live and Still Births			883
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)			12
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			13.79
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			14.35
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)			8.05
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			8.05
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			22.65
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):			
Number of deaths			Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			0.00

	1962	1963
Number of Deaths	373	395
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	8.92	9.25
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	11.15	11.10
Natural increase of population during year by excess births over deaths	488	475
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population ...	0.07	0.19
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population ...	0.67	0.77
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ...	Nil	0.05
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.14	0.05
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	1.63	1.47
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	0.38	0.44
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ...	2.56	3.07
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population ...	0.65	0.61
Death-Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents per 1,000 of the population	0.05	0.12

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1962 and 1963.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Chertsey U.D. ...	* 18.95	* 17.31	* 11.15	* 11.10	13.94	13.79	0.00	0.00
England and Wales † ...	18.0	18.2	11.9	12.2	21.6	20.9	0.35	0.28

* Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

† Provisional figures.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate shows little change from that of 1962. Altogether there were twelve deaths, of which seven occurred during the first week and most of these were due to prematurity, congenital deformities or birth injuries resulting in haemorrhage.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										75 and over
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—			
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M F	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Measles ...	M F	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	4 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	18 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	— 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	20 12	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diabetes	M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	16 34	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	41 23	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	3 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other Heart Disease	M F	23 37	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other Circulatory Disease	M F	7 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS											75 and over
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—				
Influenza	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	M	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	M	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	14	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Accidents	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	220	5	1	4	5	7	2	8	27	47	49	65			
	F	175	2	4	1	3	1	—	4	9	20	39	92			

Byelaws in force in the District.

Byelaws in respect of	New Streets ...	...	...	...	1926
"	"	Buildings ...	...	...	1953
"	"	Common Lodging Houses ...	...	...	1899
"	"	Nuisances ...	...	...	1899
"	"	Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	...	...	1936
"	"	Hackney Carriages ...	...	...	1957
"	"	Allotments ...	...	...	1907
"	"	Offensive Trades ...	...	...	1957

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Water, milk and ice-cream samples and specimens relating to infectious disease are sent there for examination and report. The Director, Dr. Cook, is always very willing over help and advice regarding outbreaks of infection.

Some specimens are also dealt with by the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-West area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (tel. Ottershaw 543).

The St. John Ambulance Brigade also provide an ambulance from London Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 3220).

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains six whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss E. M. Aldworth	8, Weir Road,	
Miss M. Adams	Chertsey.	Chertsey 3308
Miss E. J. McCarthy	13, Victory Park Road,	
Miss C. Cantrill	Addlestone.	Weybridge 42084
Miss M. Donovan	177, Woodham Lane,	
	New Haw.	Byfleet 42404
Mrs. E. Durbridge	31, Slade Road,	
	Ottershaw.	Ottershaw 586.

C. W. Sara

Flat, Welfare Centre,
Blackdown Camp, nr. Aldershot,
Hants. Deepcut 61

The above Male Nurse was appointed towards the end of the year to cover the nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting, within the Chertsey Town Centre.

B. W. Taylor

91, Woodlands Avenue,
West Byfleet. Byfleet 41864

The above Male Nurse was appointed during the year to cover the nursing of Male Patients in the New Haw and Addlestone areas.

Health Visitors.

Seven County Health Visitors serve the district and their work takes in duties under the school medical, maternity and child welfare and other personal health services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Some difficulty is still being experienced in the recruitment of Home Helps and this has been relieved to some extent by the "Neighbourly" Help Scheme.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Everleigh, Crouch Oak Lane.	School Medical	Thurs. a.m.
		Child Welfare	Every Fri., a.m. and p.m.
		Ante-Natal	2nd and 4th Mon., p.m.
		Dental	Every Fri. a.m. and p.m.
		Remedial Exercises	Every Thurs. p.m.
		Speech Therapy	Every Tues. p.m.
		Toddlers	Every Wed., p.m., Thurs. a.m.
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	1st, 3rd and 5th Mon., p.m.	
		School Medical	Every Wed., a.m.
		Child Welfare	Every Thurs., p.m.
		Toddlers	1st and 3rd Fri., p.m.
		Eye	2nd and 4th Wed., p.m.
		Dental	Mon., Tues., Wed. a.m. and p.m.
		Speech Therapy	Every Tues. a.m. and p.m.; Thurs. a.m.
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, 175, Woodham Lane.	Remedial Exercises	Every Mon. p.m.
		Immunisation	2nd Fri., a.m.
		Child Welfare	Every Tues., p.m.
		School Medical	Every Thurs. p.m.
		Ante-Natal	2nd and 4th Wed. p.m.
		Dental	Mon., Tues., Wed. Thurs. and Fri. a.m. and p.m.
		Remedial Exercises	Every Mon. a.m.
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut, Coach Road.	Speech Therapy	Every Wed., a.m.
		School Medical & Child Welfare	Every Thurs., p.m.

Special Clinic Sessions for Dental Orthodontic work are also held as required.

Chest Clinics.

The district is served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows:—

3rd Tuesday	5.0 p.m.
Thursdays	2.0 p.m.
Fridays	9.30 a.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

CARSHALTON: St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane.

Males.—Mondays 4.30 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals.

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following:—

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

The Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

MATERNITY:

Woking Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

CHRONIC SICK:

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Ellesmere Hospital, Walton-on-Thames.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

Ottershaw and Northcroft (Egham) still continue to provide services for the chronic sick. The day centre at the former hospital continues to be a great success. Ellesmere Hospital was opened in January, 1963. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the recruitment of staff and only two wards were in use for most of the year. It is hoped that an improvement in staffing will take place in 1964.

National Assistance Act, 1947.

It is gratifying that no action was necessary under this Section during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Burial of the Dead.

No burials under the above Act took place during the year.

Mortuaries.

One mortuary is provided for the Urban District and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

No cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

Although this disease has not presented itself during the year it is gratifying to note that the number of primary injections against diphtheria have increased and the number of reinforcing injections has approximately doubled during 1963.

The following table shows the number of diphtheria injections given during the year.

	<i>Year of Birth</i>							
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-58	1949-53	Total
Primary Injections	239	465	76	14	10	28	21	853
Reinforcing Injections	6	59	55	18	12	538	118	816

Poliomyelitis.

This disease was also absent during the year.

Vaccinations with the oral vaccine have continued throughout the year. Certain priority groups became eligible for fourth doses of vaccine, which is now offered to children at about 5 years of age as a routine procedure.

The number vaccinated during the year is as follows:—

	<i>Born between 1944 & 30.6.63</i>	<i>Born between 1934 & 1943</i>	<i>Born between 1921 & 1933 & others in Priority Groups</i>
Vaccinated with 2 Salk or 3 Oral ...	11,354	3,573	3,999
Estimated Number in Group ...	12,188	6,000	—
This represents Protection rate of approximately ...	93.2%	59.6%	—
No. given 3rd Booster ...	9,707	3,033	3,386
No. given 4th Booster ...	4 020	—	—

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations notified during the year.

<i>Age at Vaccination</i>								<i>Total</i>
<i>0-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>	<i>2-4 yrs.</i>	<i>5-14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 yrs. & over</i>	
Primary Vaccination								
60	33	27	13	111	20	20	10	294
Re-vaccination								
—	—	—	—	—	4	19	10	33

Whooping Cough.

Three cases were notified during the year as compared with nine last year. There was an increase in the number of primary injections, which were given as follows:—

<i>Year of Birth</i>							<i>Total</i>
<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1954-58</i>	<i>1949-53</i>	
237	461	73	14	9	7	1	802

Tetanus Injections.

The following number of injections were given during the year:—

		<i>Age</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	
Primary Injections	...	765	220	985
Reinforcing doses	...	146	259	405

Dysentery.

There were four cases of notified dysentery during the year. Much of this disease remains undetected and little reliance can be placed on figures.

Encephalitis.

There was one case of encephalitis during 1963. This occurred in an adult as a complication of mumps and resulted in complete recovery.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	—
Diphtheria	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Pneumonia	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Erysipelas	—
Malaria	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis	1
Measles	740
Whooping Cough	3
Meningococcal Infection	—
Dysentery	13
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	—
Food Poisoning	—

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
 According to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Polioomyelitis—paralytic	Polioomyelitis-non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Post Infectious Encephalitis	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	23	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	91	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	346	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	740	3	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.
 The following cases occurred in County Schools:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	8	7	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	12	—
Mumps ...	7	13	47	3	12	2	1	—	—	15	22	29
German Measles	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—

Cases added to register during year:—

New cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Transfer into district ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cases removed from register during year	...	...	...	...	...	26
Total on register at end of year:—						
Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Net decrease for the year	...	...	...	...	...	4

Home Conditions.

The Medical Officer of Health has detailed knowledge of the home conditions of all persons notified to him as suffering from tuberculosis from personal visits as well as from reports from the Health Visitor. He is thus in a position to advise on the housing requirements of the family concerned. The patient should be isolated at least to the extent of having a bedroom to himself. Advice is given on the necessity of strict precautions as to proper disposal of sputum and on general matters of hygiene.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee, of which your Medical Officer is a member, includes the Chertsey district in its sphere of activities. It

helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The number of school children presenting themselves for B.C.G. vaccination remained satisfactory. The number of positive reactors is now very low and is a healthy sign.

Secondary and Grammar Schools:

No. in age group	...	...	...	...	...	1,018
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	626
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	556
Percentage vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	54.6
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	7.0
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	93.0

Late Consents and School Leavers who did not accept at 13 years:

No. of consents	...	...	...	...	...	95
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	73
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	66
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	6.8
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	93.2

Mass Radiography Service.

This covers the examination of the general public and organized groups of factory and office workers. During the year 1,680 examinations were carried out, of which 1,160 were males and 520 females.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the Woking and District Water Company. The water was found to be satisfactory in quality and in quantity. No bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water but chemical and bacteriological examinations were carried out on the treated water.

During the year sixteen samples were taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford. All were satisfactory.

Four samples were taken by the Council's Analyst and were examined bacteriologically, chemically and physically. The results of analyses are tabulated below:—

Date sample taken.	19th Feb.	7th June	17th Oct.	19th Dec.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C. in 72 hours on agar ...	19	Less than 1	1	8
Organisms per ml. at 20°C. in 72 hours on gelatine ...	7	Less than 1	Less than 1	1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C. in 48 hours on agar ...	2	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1
Coliform organisms ...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1
Faecal Coli	do.	do.	do.	do.

Chemical Examinations in parts per million

Free Ammonia	0.018	0.024	0.024	0.036
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.060	0.084	0.090	0.216
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.512	0.48	0.512	0.608

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action and there was no form of contamination of the supply during the year.

Approximate number of dwelling houses with main water supplied direct to the houses	10,128
Estimated population supplied direct	38,899
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes ...	20
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes ...	82

In addition, there are 80 standpipes at various caravan sites, supplying a population of approximately 3,000.

There are still a number of premises, mainly caravans, which are dependent upon pumps or shallow wells for water supply. Where there is any contamination and an alternative supply is not reasonably practical residents are advised to boil all water before use.

Pump or Well Supplies.

Twenty-three samples were collected from pumps and wells, with the following results:—

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Contaminated.</i>	<i>Total</i>
From dwelling houses ...	6	10	16
From camping sites ...	3	4	7
	—	—	—
Totals ...	9	14	23
	—	—	—

The provision of a main supply to a caravan site at Addlestone was still the subject of negotiation at the end of the year.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Work on the Main Sewerage Scheme at Lyne was completed during the first half of the year, and the majority of the properties in Almnors Road and the affected parts of Hardwick Lane, Lyne Lane and Ruxbury Road, were connected to the new sewer by the end of the year. In all, one hundred and twenty-four premises previously drained to cesspools were connected to main drainage during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

Several cases of alleged pollution were investigated with the Thames Conservancy Officers.

Closet Accommodation.

			<i>Pail or Tub Closets.</i>	<i>"Elsan" type Closets.</i>
Addlestone Ward ...	...	...	12	426
Chertsey Ward ...	...	...	20	473
Outer Ward ...	...	...	52	231
New Haw Ward ...	...	...	7	8
			—	—
Totals ...			91	1,178
			—	—

The majority of the “Elsan” type closets are on caravan sites and houseboats.

One hundred and twenty-seven closets were emptied weekly under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This work is carried out by means of Cesspool Emptiers adapted for the purpose.

Public Cleansing.

Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details: —

<i>Salvaged materials sold during the year:</i>						tons	cwts.
Waste paper	...	...	...	...	...	196	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...		19

Cesspool Emptying.

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Four 800-gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers are in use whole-time, each vehicle being specially equipped for dealing with the contents of pail closets.

The vehicles are equipped with deodorising units and these considerably reduce the offensive smell arising during the emptying of cesspools.

During the year the following work was carried out: —

*Number of premises where cesspools were emptied ...	594
Number of loads removed from all sources	9,870 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total volume removed from all sources: —	7,896,000 gallons

The pressure on the service was considerably eased during the latter part of the year, with the connection of some one-hundred and twenty-four properties to main drainage, as indicated earlier. This is reflected in the total loads removed, a drop of almost one thousand compared with 1962.

*This figure was of course considerably reduced at the end of the year.

INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I should like to report briefly on the following items directly concerning my section of the department.

The Medical Officer of Health has reported that the New Lyne Sewerage Scheme was completed during the first half of the year, and as properties were connected to the sewer, the pressure on the cesspool emptying service, which had been very considerable for many years, gradually eased, and I am happy indeed to report that, by the end of the year, all requests for cesspools to be emptied were being dealt with well within the statutory seven days.

On the 1st October, meat inspection and meat marking were made compulsory under the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963; at the same time, local authorities were empowered to make charges for the service; although 100% meat inspection has been carried out here for many years, there is no doubt that these Regulations give much needed and useful powers to local authorities.

During the year, the Council resolved to set up two stations to investigate the degree of atmospheric pollution and it is anticipated that the first of these will be in operation early in 1964.

Finally, I would again express my appreciation and gratitude to the staff under my control for their assistance and loyalty, and to the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Public Health Committees and the Council for their continued support and confidence.

G. H. BIRCH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
Dwelling houses visited with respect to water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage, closet accommodation and bath accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	490
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,199
Visits to houses with respect to infestation or dirty conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Visits to houses re dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Visits to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and furniture of prospective tenants for houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Premises inspected as regards accommodation and overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Inspections of Meat at Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Inspections of Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Inspections of Food at Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Inspections of Knackers Yard and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspections of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Inspections of Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspections of Ice Cream Stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Inspections of Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inspections of Food Premises (Hygiene)	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
Inspections under Shop Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Inspections under Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Inspections under Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Inspections under Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Inspections under Litter Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspections re Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Inspections of Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							5,140
Re-inspections							701
Total							5,841

Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	226
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease					3
Number of verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...		9
Number of samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis	...	...			43
Number of Iced Lollies taken for analysis	...	...	...		12
Number of samples of Milk taken for bacteriological analysis					59
Number of samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...			39
Number of samples of Food and Drugs taken for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	81

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	113
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...		141
(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1963.)				

Statutory Notices.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936/1961.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
26	1	1	—
39	—	1	—
45	—	—	—
75	—	1	—
78	1	1	—
85	1	1	—
93	5	3	—

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
9	—	—	—

CHELTSEY U.D.C. ACT, 1956.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
41	—	—	—
Nuisance Bye-laws ...	—	—	—

(The numbers include Notices served prior to 1963.)

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspector's representations.

Roofs repaired	30
Eaves-gutters repaired	47
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	29
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	4
Chimneys repaired	13
External walls repaired, treated or rendered (inc. damp proof courses)	23
Windows repaired and sashcords provided	36
Window sills repaired	17
Oversite concrete provided	8
Ventilation improved	4
Doors repaired	11
Natural lighting improved	2
Floors repaired	23
Stair treads repaired	1
Exterior of premises painted	3
Food stores provided	2
Plastering to walls repaired	28
Ceilings repaired	16
Sinks, baths and wash-hand basins renewed	5
Grates and stoves renewed or repaired	10
Sub-floor ventilation improved	3
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	4
Drains repaired or cleansed	65
Cesspools provided or repaired	1
W.C.'s repaired	11
Dustbins provided	9
Yards paved or repaired	6
Offensive accumulations removed	6
Premises connected to main drainage	124
Rooms, passages and staircases re-decorated	20
Other matters remedied	16

Factories Act, 1937.

Eighty-five inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing, etc.

Work carried out as follows:—

Sanitary conveniences repaired	7
Sanitary conveniences provided	5

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	166	67	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	26	14	—	—
TOTAL ...	197	85	5	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	5	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	7	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6	12	—	5	—

(Defects remedied includes premises dealt with prior to 1963.)

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate forty-three lodgers. During the year, six visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws. The premises are licensed annually.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on certain areas for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Clean Air.

A close check is made of the heights of proposed chimneys in any new industrial development where plans are submitted and a number of cases were referred back to architects for amendment.

During the year, the Council resolved to set up two stations to measure the degree of atmospheric pollution, and it was expected that the first one would be operating in the Addlestone Ward early in 1964.

Fly Control at Refuse Tips.

The various refuse tips were treated regularly throughout the Spring, Summer and Autumn months, thirty-nine visits being made.

Eradication of Insect Pests.

The Council now operates a scheme for the destruction of insect pests in private houses at a fixed charge. It is felt that uniform treatment is more satisfactory. Where structural works are required, such as removal of slates, floorboards, etc., this is the responsibility of the occupiers, but advice is given when required.

Thirty wasps nests and thirty-one other insect infestations were destroyed.

Although two complaints were received concerning flies in the neighbourhood of the Poultry Farm at Ottershaw, which was reported on last year, the problem did not appear so acute, and it is felt that the experiment with the "fly-string" method of control was of some benefit.

Pest Control.

A Pests Officer is engaged whole-time on this work and the Ministry's recommended methods of control and disinfection are employed. The following table summarises the work carried out during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY	RECORD OF COMPLAINTS				RECORD OF DISTRICT SURVEY				TREATMENT		Number of premises awaiting treatment at end of year	Total visits re survey, complaints and treatments	
	Number of complaints of infesta- tion by		Number of premises found infested by		Number of premises inspected during survey	Number of premises found to be infested by		Number of treatments carried out by					
	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Major	Minor	Rats	Mice	L.A.	Occupier			
Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	1	—	7	—	52
Dwelling Houses ...	120	10	—	13	—	122	888	1	—	—	130	—	1239
Business Premises, etc.	39	10	—	10	—	39	525	5	14	3	59	—	973
Agricultural Premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	2	—	7	—	51
TOTALS	159	20	—	23	—	161	1449	14	17	3	203	—	2315

Test baiting of a branch sewer in Addlestone sub-district

Test baiting of a branch sewer in Addlestone, which had been found infested during 1962, proved negative.

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Act. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

There are two registered premises in the district.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Two licences were granted during the year.

Swimming Pools.

There are no private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted.

Twenty-two samples of water from swimming baths at schools in the district were submitted for analysis: samples generally were satisfactory. Where a high bacterial count occurred, it was found to be due to inadequate chlorination or too infrequent changing of water.

Schools.

There are fifteen County Primary schools, four secondary schools, one Grammar school, four Boys' Colleges and several private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the Woking and District Water Company.

One Boys' College is provided with cesspool drainage, one Boys' College is drained on the septic tank system, one Boys' College and two private schools are provided with a complete private drainage system, and the remainder all have main drainage.

Housing Act, 1957—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Housing.

At the end of the year, one thousand, five hundred and thirty-two new houses and flats had been completed by the Local Authority since 1945. Sixty-four family units were rehoused in Council houses. There still remains a waiting list of one thousand and eighty-two applicants. The ever increasing demand for craftsmen and skilled labour by new trading estates and adjacent factories keeps this figure at a consistently high level.

Special consideration is given to the rehousing of families where there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis and where there are young children at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case a separate bedroom.

Improvement Grants.

The department became responsible for undertaking the technical work in connection with Improvement Grants from the 1st January, and the following table shows the numbers applied for, and granted or refused during the year.

	Number			
	Applied for	Granted *	Refused *	Withdrawn
Standard Grants ...	27	27	2	1
Discretionary Grants	28	28	3	1

(* These figures include decisions on some applications received prior to 1963.)

Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

During the year, seven Demolition and two Closing Orders were made, eight families were re-housed, and eight houses were demolished.

Two houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders were re-conditioned or reconstructed during the year, and the Orders were revoked or determined.

Rent Act, 1957.

Three applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and the following table indicates the position regarding applications at the end of the year: —

Applications for Certificates Received	Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates served	Cases where work carried out after notice of proposal	Undertakings to carry out work received		Certificates issued	Applications for cancellation of Certificates received	Certificates cancelled
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory			
3	3	—	3	—	—	—	1

In addition, one application for a Certificate under paragraph 8, First Schedule, was received and one was issued.

(Figures include applications received prior to 1963.)

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Generally speaking, managements are found to be sympathetic and co-operative when the problem is realised, although the first reaction is usually to make reference to the noise from aircraft, which is undoubtedly the source of much concern and nuisance in the district.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Twenty inspections were made in connection with the provision of sanitary conveniences at agricultural premises, and appropriate action taken where necessary.

Caravan Sites.

1. MUNICIPAL SITES.

Brackendene Site, Addlestone.

This site was acquired by the Council in 1959, with the intention of running it down over the next few years. There were ninety-five caravans on the site at the end of the year, a reduction of nine during the year, and fifty-eight less than when taken over.

Heathervale Site, New Haw.

This site remained fully occupied, the number of caravans being ninety-nine.

2. PRIVATE SITES.

Licences were issued in respect of several small sites during the year under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The appeal against certain conditions attached to site Licences, which will affect all Licences and has tended to delay the provision of all the amenities at some sites, had not been resolved at the end of the year.

Licensing Act, 1961.

All premises were inspected before Licences were renewed, and all complied with Section 89 of The Public Health Act, 1936, and the appropriate Food Hygiene Regulations.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the supervision of clean milk production on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found in dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960.

No licences were issued during the year. Thirty-three visits were made to licensed premises.

Milk Samples.

Fifty-nine samples of milk were collected as follows:—

	<i>Collected at Dairies.</i>	<i>Collected on Delivery.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pasteurised Milk	15	36	51
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	—	—	—
Sterilised Milk	1	7	8

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now “specially designated,” that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure purity and adequate pasteurisation.

Milk Production.

Seven dairy farmers were producing milk for sale, as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Mrs. E. M. Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Mr. W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.

Mr. A. E. Cawley, Home Farm, Ottershaw.

Mr. C. Hillman, Almnors Farm, Lyne.

Mr. A. E. Packer, Elm Farm, Lyne.

Mr. A. Seys, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.

Mr. C. Vincent, Beomonds Farm, Chertsey.

Meat Inspection.

The one licensed slaughterhouse continued in use during the year, the large percentage of meat being consigned to the London Markets. Co-operative relations have continued to exist between the trade and the Local Authority and its officers.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which became operative on the 1st October, made Meat Inspection and Meat Marking a compulsory duty on Local Authorities for the first time, and empowered authorities to make charges for Meat Inspection. The Council resolved to make the maximum charges permitted for the service. One result of the Regulations is that more time has to be spent on meat inspection.

Four hundred and ten visits were made for the purpose of examining carcasses and offals.

The following numbers were killed and inspected: —

CATTLE 1,219. CALVES 650. SHEEP 527. PIGS 3,471.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 14,574 lbs.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned: —

BEASTS: —							lbs.
18	Parts of Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	273
12	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	36
268	Livers and Parts of 81 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	4,218
124	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1,301
19	Melts	...	...	...	...	...	40
5	Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	192
17	Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	56
12	Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	24
4	Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	80
3	Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	735
51	Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	130

CALVES: —

9	Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	390
13	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	93
3	Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	30
1	Head	...	...	...	...	...	10
5	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1

							lbs.
PIGS: —							
44	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	582
30	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	3,110
87	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	1,074
87	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	571
263	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	289
77	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	204
22	Mesenteries and Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	361
11	Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	44
55	Tops	...	...	...	...	...	222
31	Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	32
SHEEP: —							
5	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	136
6	Parts of a Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	74
51	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	101
4	Stomachs and Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	40
4	Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/>
							lbs. 14,574
							<hr/>

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known ...	74	1,145	650	527	3,471
Number inspected	74	1,145	650	527	3,471
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	3	9	5	30
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	9	426	12	86	546
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticerci	12.0%	37.4%	3.2%	17.2%	16.5%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	9
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.25%
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	5	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	—	5	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

Disposal of Meat Unfit for Human Consumption.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960, brought about welcome changes in the disposal of unfit meat.

The regulations give a reasonable measure of control to Local Authorities over meat from knacker's yards and pet meat shops.

Meat and offal condemned at the slaughterhouse is despatched, in accordance with the Regulations, to a factory in the Staines Urban District Council Area, where it is converted to fertilisers.

The unsound meat from butchers' shops is sterilised at the local Knacker's Yard.

Shops Act, 1950.

Seventy-eight visits were made, and the following improvements made: —

Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary Conveniences provided or repaired				...	...	2
Other matters remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955/60.

The Public Health Department have continued during the year to press for further improvements and repairs to premises, and replacement of defective equipment and utensils. We have found the Food Hygiene Regulations of great help in effecting this but we realise that no lasting good can materialise unless we continue to visit all types of food premises and give constructive criticism and advice. These visits offer also an opportunity of pressing home to managers and employees matters of personal hygiene in relation to food handling.

There is the matter of window display and display of food not under glass on a counter. The interpretation of the regulations is a matter of opinion as to whether the food is under risk of contamination, and this is where some food traders do not always see our point of view.

The Public Health Department was also able to secure the provisions of both sinks and wash-hand basins in many cases. It is sometimes difficult to get food traders to realise the necessity of these in the prevention of cross infection. In this connection swabs from various utensils in use at canteens and cafes were taken and with only a few exceptions all showed a satisfactory bacterial count.

It is obligatory for food handlers with any cuts or abrasions to keep them covered with a waterproof dressing.

It is important that the general public let it be known they expect a high standard of hygiene in shops and restaurants and they will get it. With a discerning public a shop, unmindful of hygiene, will soon lose trade.

Two hundred and ninety-four visits were made in connection with hygiene in food premises, twelve preliminary notices were served, requiring works to be carried out, twenty were complied with, this latter figure including notices served prior to 1963.

The following improvements were carried out during the year:—

Waste receptacles provided	8
Food rooms repaired	7
Food rooms re-decorated	16
Constant hot water provided	2
Sinks and washbasins provided	5
Lighting improved	1
Sanitary conveniences repaired or cleansed	4
Ventilation improved	2
Clothing lockers provided	3
Refrigeration plant provided	1
Other matters remedied	10

Number of Food Premises in the Area:—

Greengrocers	21
Cafes	13
Ice-cream Manufacturers	2
Confectioners (Ice-cream and Sweets)	33
General Stores	83
Butchers	24
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	12
Canteens	21
Bakers and Confectioners	15
Dairies	4
Licensed Houses and Clubs	71
Food Factories	1

Number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Sausage and Pressed Meat Manufacturers, etc ...	29
Ice-cream Stores and Manufacturers	115

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and

Dairies Regulations, 1959	15
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Unsound Food.

Sixty-five inspections of food in shops were made during the year, the following being details of the food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption, all being disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip:—

	lbs.
Beef	232 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	124 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lamb	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sundry Frozen Foods	2,573 $\frac{3}{4}$
18 Tins Luncheon Meat, Corned Beef and Tongue	94
8 Tins Chopped Ham	52
6 Tins Tomatoes	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Tins Vegetables	7
128 Tins Fruit and Fruit Juice	128
400 Tins Fish Paste	25
2 Tins Preserve	14

Sale or Manufacture of Ice-cream.

There are one hundred and fifteen premises on the Register, two premises being used for the manufacture of ice-cream. The remaining premises are used for the retail sale only of ice-cream.

During the year, 47 visits were made to registered premises and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Forty-three samples of ice-cream were collected for analysis, with the following results:—

Grade	I.	...	...	...	41
„	II.	...	...	...	2
„	III.	...	...	...	NIL
„	IV.	...	...	...	NIL

These grades refer to the degree of bacteriological purity. Grades I and II are considered of a satisfactory standard. When samples fall into Grades III and IV a careful check is made at the plants concerned and manufacturers are advised on cleansing, sterilisation and hygienic preparation.

In addition twelve iced lollies were collected, and all were satisfactory.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The attention of Traders was called to the requirements of the Act and Regulations concerning labelling of Foods.

Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Eighty-one samples were collected and analysed, as follows:—

Articles Sampled	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Biscuits ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brandy Butter ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ...	—	4	4	—	—	—
Confectionery (Flour)	1	2	3	—	—	—
Confectionery (Sugar)	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cream ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dessicated Cocoa-nut	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drugs ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Egg Noodles ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish and Meat Pastes	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flavouring Essences	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fresh Fruit ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fruit Drink Powders	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fruit Drinks ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Fruit Pies ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	1	2	3	—	—	—
Gelatine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Mix ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hamburgers with Vegetables	—	1	1	—	—	—

Articles Sampled	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Ice-cream	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Pies	—	1	1	—	—	—
Medicinal Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	21	—	21	—	—	—
Pastry and Pudding Mixes	—	3	3	—	—	—
Potted Meats	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages and Savouries	2	2	4	—	—	—
Sauces	—	2	2	—	—	—
Spaghetti in Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spices, Salt and Preservatives	—	3	3	—	—	—
Wines and Spirits	—	3	3	—	—	—
Yeast	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	27	54	81	—	—	—

In addition, two specimens of food alleged to be contaminated or containing foreign bodies were submitted to the public analyst for report.

The Council resolved that a prosecution be instigated in a case where an insect was found in a loaf of bread and the case was due to be heard early in 1964.

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